FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Warns Against Undermining Armed Forces C 1
Newsmen Report Deportation of Union, Political Leaders C 1
Committee for Defense of Democracy Formed in Panama C 1

BRAZIL

President Denies Reports of Cabinet Reshuffle [JORNAL DO BRASIL 7 Nov] D 1
Media Minister Announces Palace Spokesman's Dismissal D 1
Government Views Meeting on North-South Dialogue [JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Nov] D 1
Briefs: Mexican Oil Sales D 1

PARAGUAY

President Stroessner Discusses International Terrorism [ULTIMA HORA 5 Nov] H 1

PERU

Civil Guard Arrests More Than 50 Terrorists [EXPRESO 1 Nov] J 1
Official Reports Guerrilla Training in Remote Areas J 1
3 U.S. Tuna Fishing Boats Seized; 1 Released J 1

VENEZUELA

Official Says Cuba Can Put Hijackers on Trial L 1
Leftwing Groups Form 'Alternative Front' L 1

PANAMA

USSR Trade Treaty Withdrawn From Assembly N 1
Minister Melo Comments N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Integration Bank Governors To Meet 15 Nov P 1

COSTA RICA

Security Minister Discusses Border Incidents P 1

EL SALVADOR

Peasants Reportedly Declare 'Free Territory' P 2
Peasants Group Demands Salary Increase, Benefits P 2

FARN Reincorporated Into DRU; Disagreement Solved P 3
FPL Denies Involvement in Attack on Majano P 3
ANDES 21 June Protests Arrests, Violence P 3
Treasury Police Deny Arresting Reporter Quezada P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 6 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Assurances of Impartial Elections Reiterated P 4
[PRENSA LIBRE 30 Oct]
Government Forces Step Up Search for Guerrillas P 5

HONDURAS

Incident Leads to Reinforcing Border With Nicaragua P 5
Nicaraguan Charge Recalled P 6
Minister Issues Ultimatum to Striking Nurses P 6

NICARAGUA

Paper Reports 9 Nov Clash Along Honduran Border P 7
Leaders Discuss MDN Rally, Border Incidents P 7
Junta Members, Robelo Interviewed by Peruvian TV P 11
Workers Federation Issues Call for Labor Unity P 13

CUBA

Castro Speaks To Cooperatives Meeting Q 1
Technical Education Agreement Signed With USSR Q 7
Official Talks With Syrian Minister Open Q 7
Talks With Education Minister Q 8
Visit to Polytechnical Institute Q 8
Castro Receives Malagasy Culture Minister Q 8
Castro Meets With Frelimo's Monteiro Q 8

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Barbados, Grenada Reportedly About to Break Ties S 1
Prime Minister Adams Calls for Grenada Elections S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]
Adams Comments on Relations With Reagan Administration S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]
Prime Minister Explains Rejection of U.S. Military Aid S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government Sources Report Possible Cabinet Changes S 3

JAMAICA

Seaga Congratulates President-Elect Reagan S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 6 Nov]

GARCIA MEZA WARNS AGAINST UNDERMINING ARMED FORCES

PY102011 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1812 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Nov (TELAM)--Those who disagree and are trying to undermine the unity of the armed forces will be rejected without any questions. Those black sheep who are always trying to break our unity will have to be submitted to the sanctions of the military regulations and laws, said Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza during the 39th anniversary of the Chicas 7th Cavalry regiment stationed in Tupiza.

The Bolivian president, who with the other junta commanders is touring Bolivia, referred in this manner to the coup rumors spreading among the Bolivian public.

Without further explanation, General Garcia Meza talked about a matter being discussed almost every day by the Bolivian people. Along with the statements made by the interior minister, this speech confirms the internal situation of the Bolivian Armed Forces.

NEWSMEN REPORT DEPORTATION OF UNION, POLITICAL LEADERS

PY10i824 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Nov (AFP)--Journalists have learned that six Bolivian citizens deported from their country made a stop today at the Lima international airport. According to reports, these citizens were warned by the Bolivian Government that if they return to their country they will be sentenced to death.

Journalists have learned the past few days that other political and union leaders will be deported next Thursday and that Juan Lechin and Simon Reyes will be deported to Sweden and Normay, respectively. Five of the men deported will be sent to Sweden--Guillermo Dalance (Mine Workers Union leader), Eduardo Dominguez (political leader), Ricardo Gautin (sociologist), Fredy Rengifo (union leader) and Eduardo Jaime (teacher).

The name of the sixth man deported was not disclosed because he refused to make any statement and he is not known to his traveling companions. He is to stop in Guayaquil and, therefore, changed planes in Lima. Two of the deported men, who spent several weeks at the Puerto Cabinas concentration camp, said that about 100 persons are being detained in this camp and that the detainees are being questioned and mistreated by officers who, because of their peculiar accent, seem to be Argentines.

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY FORMED IN PANAMA

PA110209 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] A Bolivian committee for the defense of democracy was created today in Panama. The chairman of the committee is Jose Maria Palacios who is the representative in Panama of the Bolivian Labor Federation.

The committee is a branch of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy which has headquarters in Bolivia. The committee created today in Panama is also composed of representatives of the Bolivian Congress, the national unity government, the Socialist Party, the university, women's organizations, mineworkers and the news media in exile in Panama.

According to the first press communique issued by the committee, the group plans to coordinate the tasks of the Bolivian people in resisting the de facto regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza. Similar organizations have been formed in the most important capitals of Latin America and the world, the communique notes.

PRESIDENT DENIES REPORTS OF CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY112002 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 15

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--While in Campinas, where he spent almost 6 hours and visited his sister Maria Luiza, President Figueiredo categorically denied reports that a ministerial cabinet reshuffle is to take place. Surrounded by newsmen who insisted on the matter, Figueiredo said: "There will be no reshuffle, that is, there will be one only when I decide to do so."

MEDIA MINISTER ANNOUNCES PALACE SPOKESMAN'S DISMISSAL

PY111728 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Mass Media Minister Said Farhat this morning officially announced the dismissal of the Planalto Palace press under secretary. Farhat said that he made the decision after reading the interview that Alexandre Garcia granted to the magazine ELE E ELA, in which he talked about his sex life. According to the minister, the cause of the dismissal was the interview itself and not the repercussions of the interview.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS MEETING ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

PY112054 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil does not like the discriminatory criterion followed by Mexico and Germany in sponsoring a summit meeting to discuss the North-South dialogue. The idea of calling a meeting of a small group of representatives of developed and developing countries will inevitably result in the exclusion of important sectors.

This is the Brazilian Government's view of the meeting, a high-ranking diplomatic source stated yesterday in Brasilia. Although Brazil has been persistently sounded out by Mexico about joining the group of developing countries, it did not convey any interest in attending, primarily because it believes the meeting will be attacked by those countries which were excluded.

Therefore, Brazil discreetly withdrew from the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers that opened yesterday in Vienna. No formal invitation was extended to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro because the preliminary exploratory efforts had proved unsuccessful. It is very unlikely that Brazil will change its position at the meeting of chiefs of state to be held next year. Itamaraty believes that a small, select group of countries will create frictions with those countries excluded, precisely because there is no criterion which might justify why some countries are invited while others are excluded.

Apart from the exploratory efforts made by Mexico, Germany has also persistently appealed to Brazil to the effect of participating more actively in international affairs. This was the tone of the talks held by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Bonn during his visit last May. The Germans want Brazil--today a mature partner--to increasingly, actively participate in international events.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN OIL SALES--Mexico will increase its petroleum sales to Brazil from 20,000 to 40,000 barrels daily beginning this month and will establish a quota of 60,000 barrels daily for January, February and March next year. The negotiations were concluded early this week by Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki. According to Itamaraty sources, the Mexican decision and the agreement already concluded with Venezuela--which agreed to supply 100,000 barrels daily beginning in January 1981--are sound evidence that the Brazilian policy of convergence toward Latin American countries is eliciting good reactions. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 19 PY]

PRESIDENT STROESSNER DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

PY061733 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico, 5 Nov (EFE)--In an interview published by the Mexican newspaper EL HERALDO, Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner charged that international terrorism is being subsidized by communism with the purpose of destabilizing the countries of the Americas.

Stroessner said the assassination of Gen Anastasio Somoza was perpetrated in Paraguay by an international terrorist organization that has capital, influence and Marxist-Leninist guidelines. He said this organization is causing the dramatic bloody incidents that are destroying many countries in the Americas and in other parts of the world.

Stroessner noted that there is a need for Western-world countries to unite around a system that will avoid these attacks perpetrated by those who seek power and want to establish a dictatorial and atheist government.

The Paraguayan president explained that the assassination of General Somoza caused a national uproar, but that it helped to unite people in support of their present way of life. He noted that Paraguay is a peaceful country where even common crimes are rare, and that it does not accept terrorist crimes. He said that the entire country without exception has repudiated the incident, which in the end strengthened the government since it received support from all Paraguayan sectors.

Alfredo Stroessner noted that it would be very difficult to repeat an act such as the one that cost the life of General Somoza, the only one to occur in Paraguay in the last two decades. He added that the Paraguayan people are Catholics and therefore anti-Marxists and by this we mean that they are against terrorism or the political subversion that leads to communism.

Moreover, Stroessner stated that all foreigners are cordially welcomed in Paraguay and that they will always be able to count on the protection of government authorities and on the attitude of all Paraguayans toward those who seek a better destiny in this land. He noted: We have always opened our country's doors to all honorable men. He added that this attitude, however, has enabled many activists from Argentine extremist groups and other bordering nations to take refuge in Paraguay. He added: We have not strictly enforced the laws and regulations that control the entry of foreigners into Paraguay. This acquiescence is perhaps responsible for the attack on Somoza. The laws for foreigners and residents are now being enforced in compliance with established procedures.

The president noted: I believe in the integration of the Americas, but I believe we have to achieve it barefoot and bareheaded, as the oriental proverb states, and with much respect for those nations that make up the Latin American community. He said that the most powerful nation in the world, the United States, is also part of the Americas. He said he is certain that good judgment, wisdom and respect for the rights of others will enable the establishment of the necessary bases for cooperation which will go beyond the simple statement issued by international organizations.

He noted: We have, however, a common enemy--terrorism and extremism. Incidents like the one perpetrated against Somoza are never perpetrated in Marxist countries. It seems we have arrived at the point where we need to sit at a roundtable and discuss the many proposals and arrive at a solution to this problem.

Stroessner also said that countries can only achieve prosperity if peace reigns in them, and to achieve peace we must stop subversive activities. He noted: Political pluralism does not mean making concessions or remaining indifferent to those who want to destroy the pillars on which our nation are built.

CIVIL GUARD ARRESTS MORE THAN 50 TERRORISTS

PA102148 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpt] More than 50 terrorists belonging to the small Bright Path [Sendero Luminoso] group and to the Movement of Class Conscious Workers [Movimiento de Obreros y Trabajadores Clasistas] have been arrested by the civil guard in Huaraz, Cerro de Pasco, Huacho and Ayacucho.

All the terrorists had received intensive training long before going into action. Preliminary investigations and statements obtained from the police indicate the subversive movement had obtained financing from abroad, from robberies staged in the country and from the famous "Mites" ["Obolos"]. Each of the terrorists arrested by the police was carrying incriminating documents and weapons.

The capture of these individuals has dealt a harsh blow to the terrorist movement which is headed by the members of the Red Flag organization. Javier Alva Orlandini, vice president and Popular Action senator, has said that investigations are continuing on this matter and that many persons have been arrested. He said they will be severely punished. Nevertheless, he said the large-scale arrests have caused a decline in acts of sabotage and terrorism in the interior of the republic. Additionally, he said a bill proposing that terrorists be declared traitors to the fatherland was presented not just by himself but by all the Popular Action senators.

OFFICIAL REPORTS GUERRILLA TRAINING IN REMOTE AREAS

PY111505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1706 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (AFP)--The existence of guerrilla groups training in the central area of the Peruvian Andes has been denounced by the deputy prefect of Huancayo, Alfredo Olivera, according to a report published today in the Lima newspaper EL COMERCIO.

Olivera said that groups of armed civilians are training in mountain localities that are very difficult to reach, in the areas of Panti, Pariahuanca, Pucuta and Santo Domingo, close to the border of Junin and Huancavelica Departments. The deputy prefect made these statements after an 8-day inspection trip of the localities, where he received the information from local authorities. He explained that the insurgent groups are of an extremist movement with Maoist leanings, called Bright Path [Sendero Luminoso], which has claimed responsibility for a series of bomb attacks that occurred during the past few weeks in Lima and in the interior of the country.

Peruvian authorities, including President Fernando Bealunde and Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara, have asserted that information regarding terrorism has been reported and that the situation is under control.

The members of the Bright Path group, Olivera explained, appear to have links with militant communists, especially with young people who years ago studied in Cuba and the Soviet Union. These agitators, the deputy prefect concluded, are training as guerrillas in the same area from which the guerrillas emerged during President Belaunde's previous government.

3 U.S. TUNA FISHING BOATS SEIZED, 1 RELEASED

PY120206 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP)--It was officially disclosed in Lima this evening that the harbour master's office of the Peruvian Talara port, northern Peru, this afternoon released one of the three U.S. tuna fishing boats captured in Peruvian waters last night. It was pointed out that the boat was released after its captain paid the fine for having been caught fishing within the 200-mile Peruvian territorial waters. It was finally disclosed that the following tuna fishing boats were captured last night by the Peruvian patrolling boat Chira: Tecsilla Espaciess Antoniette, Connecticut and Yankee. [names as received]

OFFICIAL SAYS CUBA CAN PUT HIJACKERS ON TRIAL

PA080159 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Euclides Perez report]

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan Government doesn't have to request the extradition of the persons who hijacked the Avensa plane and took it to Cuba because, according to the interpretation of the agreement on air piracy signed with Cuba, they can be tried by the Cuban Revolutionary Government, Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has said.

He went to the Interior Ministry today to discuss the issue with his fellow minister. [Begin recording] [Question] Sir, according to the agreement on air piracy signed with Cuba, could the hijackers be returned to our country or could Venezuela request their extradition?

[Answer] The agreement was signed in 1973 for a 5-year period. It was renewed on (?11) October 1979. Therefore, it is in full effect and it says that the two nations vow either to try the alleged guilty parties or to return them. Therefore, pursuant to the agreement, they can be tried in Cuban courts. [end recording]

LEFTWING GROUPS FORM 'ALTERNATIVE FRONT'

PA102205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (AFP)--The leftwing "Alternative Front" [frente de alternativa] led by Jose Vicente Rangel, a former socialist presidential candidate, has been formed here by several small organizations and some personalities.

Rangel was the presidential candidate of the Marxist Movement for Socialism (MAS) in 1973 and 1978. However, this past year he has noticeably separated himself from the MAS which is now building up Teodoro Petkoff (president) and Pompeyo Marquez (secretary general) as presidential figures.

Among Rangel's followers are small organizations and independent figures of the Venezuelan leftwing who agree with him that the left should propose a sort of "front of national unity" that would welcome dissenters from the main political parties.

The latter, the ruling COPEI and Democratic Action [AD], the social democratic opposition party, have controlled over 80 percent of the electorate in the last decade.

The MAS, which is the largest leftwing force, seeks to be a clearly leftist option and is not hiding its desire to lead the left.

In what was virtually a ceremony to proclaim the "new option," Rangel repeatedly talked about the need to struggle for solutions to the people's problems and did not concern himself yet with the electoral climate for the 1983 general elections.

He also spoke in favor of nominating a single leftwing candidate when the time comes to provide a real alternative to AD and COPEI.

The leftwing ran four candidates in the last election and obtained less than 13 percent of the votes.

Rangel's supporters include the ultraleftist Socialist League, one of the factions of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left; Radical Cause, which controls the union of steelworkers of the country's southwest; the communist Unitarian Vanguard, a splinter of Muscovite communism; and approximately 6 of the nation's 200 congressmen.

USSR TRADE TREATY WITHDRAWN FROM ASSEMBLY

PA112056 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1832 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Panama City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--As a result of the wave of protests against the Panamanian-Soviet commercial agreement signed in 1979, Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo Melo announced today that he will withdraw it from the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, where it had been submitted for approval.

The National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] closed the chain of protest against the agreement today with a communique in which it affirmed that the accord signed with the Soviet Union "could be detrimental for Panama."

The agreement was signed in October 1979 and has been in "provisional effect" since then, but it was only a few weeks ago that its existence was made public. The CONEP said that the agreement was "signed and implemented provisionally without complying with the formalities of the national constitution" and protested that the document concedes diplomatic privileges and immunities to the Soviet officials.

So far it is not known if the Soviet Union has opened the corresponding commercial office in Panama or whether there have been any commercial transactions under the agreement.

The CONEP asked the assembly to reject the agreement and the executive branch to suspend its provisional enforcement. According to representative Mayin Correa, Minister Melo said that a renegotiation of the agreement with the Soviet Union is being sought.

In addition to commercial and economic reasons, the protest campaign against the agreement has included political reasons.

In its communique and in a news conference which its directors held today, the CONEP said that "the experience in other countries clearly indicates that the Soviet Union uses its diplomatic officials to interfere in the internal affairs of the states in which they are stationed to undermine their political, social, and economic systems."

Minister Melo Comments

PA121325 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The draft of the commercial treaty with the Soviet Union was withdrawn today from the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for more thorough study, Commerce and Industry Minister Arturo Melo told Televisora Nacional today. Minister Melo admitted he had not read the text of the treaty signed by the executive in October 1979.

[Begin recording] [Question] Following opposition to the treaty by several organizations, such as the National Council of Private Enterprise and the Panama Chamber of Construction, what attitude will the government take now in regard to this agreement?

[Answer] I sent a letter to Assembly President Luis de Leon Arias asking him to return the draft to the Commerce and Industry Ministry for further analysis and renegotiation with the Soviet Union.

[Question] Does withdrawal of the agreement from the assembly to the Commerce Ministry mean total elimination of the agreement?

[Answer] Not necessarily. I took over the ministry last April and the agreement had been signed in October 1979. Frankly, I have not read the text of it. We must analyze it thoroughly and renegotiate it with them. We shall do all this before giving an opinion. [end recording]

INTEGRATION BANK GOVERNORS TO MEET 15 NOV

PA110025 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1349 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] In view of the failure of the meeting held here, the Central American economy ministers will meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, on Saturday, according to Costa Rican Economy Minister Jose Miguel Alfaro.

The official said that the meeting will be at the level of governors of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE]. One of the purposes of the meeting will be to study the restrictive measures that Costa Rica and Nicaragua have imposed on their imports.

Alfaro stated: As BCIE governors we will work on an agreement to give the bank a specific mandate so that it can initiate and conclude negotiations with international credit organizations to secure resources for the financing of the balance of payment deficits of the five countries of the area.

Alfaro noted that the restrictive measures applied by his government are temporary and that these measures are not harming the economy of the region and that for this reason it is very unlikely that they will be suspended. The other countries should understand our position and not demand that we suspend our measures since the purpose of these measures is to strengthen Costa Rica's economy which has been seriously affected in the past several months. He added that at this moment, the five countries of the region, instead of exerting pressure on one another, should join efforts to face the present world crisis which daily affects the Central American economy.

Alfaro stated: Oil price increases and the exaggerated price increases of products from the industrialized countries require the efforts and solidarity of the five countries of the region to be able to face this difficult situation.

COSTA RICA

SECURITY MINISTER DISCUSSES BORDER INCIDENTS

PA111611 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc said yesterday that some Nicaraguan authorities are ignoring the border treaty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

This is surmised from statements they have made and from the fact that they are demanding toll payments and permits to cross the San Juan River, Arguedas added. The treaty is quite clear; it grants all sorts of guarantees to Costa Rica to use the right bank of the river without having to ask for permits or to pay tolls, he said.

Colonel (Sidar) Ulate, deputy director of the civil guard, left over the weekend with a contingent of 80 men to reassure the area's inhabitants, Arguedas reported. Cabins will be built in the Sarapiqui-San Juan River border area and civil guards will be stationed there permanently to keep watch for possible incidents. They have been given radios and this has allowed us to determine that everything is normal there.

A Nicaraguan helicopter has been flying over the area where the Sandinist garrison is stationed. The garrison has caused serious incidents by repeatedly harassing Costa Rican Health Ministry personnel working on the Costa Rican side, but troops have apparently been replaced after spending 4 months there. This is a show of goodwill and cooperation, Arguedas said.

There has been no official response yet to the protest lodged by the Costa Rican Government, the minister reported.

EL SALVADOR

PEASANTS REPORTEDLY DECLARE 'FREE TERRITORY'

PA120211 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (AFP)--Peasants "affiliated" with guerrilla groups in the rural area in San Vicente Department, 50 miles east of here, have declared their places of residence "free territory," San Salvador's EL MUNDO reports here today.

Nevertheless, the report was denied here today by army spokesman who claim to have complete control of the region.

Reports circulated since early this morning in San Salvador say that rebel groups and army units are fighting in the slopes of San Vicente Volcano and that the two sides have suffered at least 20 casualties. This report was not confirmed by the armed forces.

Reports say that many residents in the zone, whose number has been estimated at some 5,000, mostly peasants who do not belong to any political organization, have had to flee and seek refuge in urban areas to avoid being caught in the fighting.

According to the newspaper, the peasants in this sector seek to carry out their normal activities, but do not allow the presence of strangers into "their territory."

In recent days there have been reports of large-scale operations in this department but the armed forces have remained strictly silent on the matter. An officer consulted by newsmen said that the army could release a communique on the situation at any moment.

Unconfirmed reports state that San Vicente has been one of the most important rebel centers in recent months. It has been asserted that the peasants living close to the Panamerican Highway operate armed along the road and attack vehicles which are then placed across the road as barricades.

PEASANTS GROUP DEMANDS SALARY INCREASE, BENEFITS

PA120316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2322 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Committee of Peasant Unity of El Salvador (CUCES) has demanded that the government increase the minimum salary of rural workers in view of their difficult and desperate situation of hunger, misery and exploitation.

CUCES also demands respect for the right of the laborers to belong to free labor organizations. The demand, coming on the eve of the cotton, coffee and sugar harvest season in El Salvador, presents a difficult situation for the regime.

The committee is composed by the Farm Workers Federation, the Revolutionary Peasant Movement and the Salvadoran Association of Agricultural Workers and Peasants, all members of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR). The BPR, in turn, is a member of the opposition's Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The workers are demanding salaries of 16.50 colones ($6.60) for those working 8-hour days in the sugar harvest or in cotton or coffee picking. For last year's harvest season, the government established a minimum salary of 14.25 colones ($5.70) for the picking of cotton and coffee. The salary for sugar harvest workers was somewhat less.

In addition to the salary demands, the peasants are demanding that the owners pay them $2.20 in food expenses for every workday.

The committee has noted that it has yet to receive an answer from the Salvadoran labor authorities and it has appealed to the rural workers to struggle militantly to obtain the satisfaction of their just demands.

FARN REINCORPORATED INTO DRU; DISAGREEMENT SOLVED

PA111824 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 11 Nov (AFP)--The reincorporation of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] into the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of the Salvadoran left was announced today in a communique released by the DRU. This solves the disagreement that led the FARN to leave the DRU, the principal guerrillas forces leadership established last May.

The DRU communique reaffirms the "complete validity of the documents of 22 May" in which it was decided to form this organization with "single political and military strategy and tactics."

The communique also announced the adoption of "ideological and organization measures to deepen and strengthen confidence among leaders and cadres of the different parties."

The communique added that the FARN recognized "the grave error committed" by withdrawing from the DRU, thereby making "a great contribution to the process of uniting the people for the conquest of power."

FPL DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ATTACK ON MAJANO

PA112243 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1756 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A press bulletin released by the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) and sent to our news center, states that this organization had nothing to do with the criminal attack against Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta.

The bulletin adds: We ask the people not to let themselves be deceived by these confusing maneuvers and to learn to identify the criminal actions of the counterrevolutionaries.

ANDES 21 JUNE PROTESTS ARRESTS, VIOLENCE

PA082308 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1745 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Report by unidentified member of 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers--live via telephone]

[Text] The executive council of the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES 21 June] through its press secretariat reports the arrest of teacher Bonifacio Mendoza Sanchez Jr, 48. He was arrested in Bolivar Park on 3 November as he was waiting to take a bus to work at the urban unified coeducational Juan Diaz School in Chilquipan, La Libertad Department.

In view of this new outrage against teachers, ANDES 21 June asks the Christian Democratic junta and the authorities to release this teacher.

ANDES 21 June is also very worried about the whereabouts of 14 teachers detained in the past few days and of some 90 who are missing.

Our secretariat also strongly protests the arrest of reporter Francisco Quezada, who is being held by the treasury police in San Salvador. We also request his immediate release and voice solidarity with all the news media. We also voice our solidarity with the persecuted church of the poor in El Salvador following the latest attack on the Belgian priests' home in Zacamil. We report that since 3 November the Jose Simeon Canas Catholic University has been surrounded by the military. Therefore, our association repudiates and condemns any outrage against it and demands an end to the siege of the university.

ANDES 21 June demands an end to repression of teachers and students and the immediate release of the companeros who have been arrested. Thank you.

TREASURY POLICE DENY ARRESTING REPORTER QUEZADA

PA091252 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The treasury police have denied the arrest or torture by specialists in "political torment" of free lance journalist Francisco Quezada. After his arrest by soldiers in San Vicente last weekend, Quezada was taken to the treasury police in San Salvador.

On Monday evening, his parents went to the treasury police to request his release but, as in all previously reported cases, the authorities denied having him. The "crime" committed by the journalist is that he interviewed guerrilla chieftains in the San Vincente hills. His pictures and film were confiscated by the army.

Last Tuesday Quezada's parents held a news conference at the archbishopric's legal assistance office during which they disclosed details on Quezada's arrest. They want the government junta to immediately release the journalist.

About 2 weeks ago, a Swedish television reporter was arrested for the same "crime" in Morazan and diplomatic pressure later brought about his release. It is expected that the junta will order Quezada's immediate release.

GUATEMALA

ASSURANCES OF IMPARTIAL ELECTIONS REITERATED

PA091918 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] President Romeo Lucas Garcia will guarantee to political parties the freedom to support whatever candidates they choose in the upcoming elections without pressure of any kind, whether these candidates are civilians or military personnel.

This statement was made by Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the presidency, who emphasized that the president of the republic is faithfully complying with the requirements of the constitution in every respect.

Toledo Vielman said, that based on the constitution, President Lucas will guarantee that all aspects of the upcoming general elections take place with utmost clarity and purity.

The president will also prevent any attempts to cause problems that would hinder the course of the elections because this is the only way in which the people can express their desires and thereby bring to the presidency of the nation a person who is considered competent.

Candidates May Be Civilian or Military

Legally registered political parties may propose either a military or civilian citizen for the presidency of the republic without problems of any kind, as they have done in the past.

This is an advantage of free democratic interplay. The parties may choose candidates from any position, professionals from any field or military career officers. This is up to each party.

It should be noted, Toledo Vielman continued, that on his assumption of power, President Lucas Garcia promised to work toward a political opening in which the various sectors of Guatemala would be represented.

For this reason, the registration of four new parties was authorized. These four provide total coverage, making it possible for citizens to bring the candidate of their choice to power.

For example, we have the Christian Democratic Party, which is center-leftist, the rightist National Liberation Movement, the Revolutionary Party (PR), the Institutional Democratic Party (PID), the Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN), the National Unity Front (FUN), and the United Revolutionary Front (FUR), all of which represent the many Guatemalan sectors.

No Discrimination in Voting

Asked by reporters whether it would be possible for the subversive groups to vote for particular presidential candidates, Toledo Vielman said there is no discrimination in the voting.

It is probable, he said, that persons belonging to those clandestine groups will cast their votes. Therefore, they will be able to see firsthand that the people will choose the person desired.

For this reason, they should put down their arms and take the path of dialogue in response to the invitation issued on several occasions by President Lucas Garcia, Toledo Vielman concluded.

GOVERNMENT FORCES STEP UP SEARCH FOR GUERRILLAS

PA111613 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1958 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] This weekend government security forces stepped up their search operation in Western Guatemala for the groups of guerrillas who have been sighted in Solola and El Quiche Departments. According to last-minute reports, the guerrillas held meetings in several towns around Lake Atitlan. According to reports from Solola, one of these meetings was held in Santa Clara la Laguna. Military forces are combing this region and the surrounding areas, but it is not yet known if any clash has occurred. The search operation will continue all week.

HONDURAS

INCIDENT LEADS TO REINFORCING BORDER WITH NICARAGUA

PA120240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0125 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government announced tonight that it has reinforced its border with Nicaragua, while reiterating both its decision to safeguard its territory and its peaceful vocation toward all peoples.

According to a Foreign Ministry communique, the border with Nicaragua is being reinforced because two planes bombed Honduran territory on 9 November and a Nicaraguan helicopter, the three persons on board and their equipment were captured on Honduran territory.

The communique also says that a strong protest has been presented to the Nicaraguan Government for the above-mentioned incidents, as the belief had been that the circumstances that previously served to explain certain unforeseeable developments had already been overcome.

The document also warns that the border is being reinforced because it is believed that never before had actions occurred of the magnitude and danger of those that occurred on the 9th.

According to the communique, the Honduran towns of Duyure and San Marcos de Colon on the border with Nicaragua in Choluteca Department were overflown at low altitude by two planes that came from Nicaragua.

A Nicaraguan helicopter, type H-500C, manned by Enrique Venerio Rodriguez, who was accompanied by Capt Roberto Sanchez and another individual who claims to be a newsman, named Carlos Duran Palaviccinni, landed that same day in Duyure.

The Honduran Army captured the helicopter and seized its equipment, which included an Uzi submachinegun, a 9-mm Czechoslovak submachinegun, a .38-caliber revolver, a camera, a road map and an air navigation chart.

According to the Foreign Ministry, two planes dropped 12 bombs between the towns of Tempisque and Orlica, in San Antonio de Flores and then arrived in Oropoli, El Paraiso Department, in the east.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, a cable was received, but this was after the incident had already occurred.

This agency has also been told that there has been no official contact with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, as was previously reported here in the certainty that an urgent meeting would be held today someplace along the border.

There has been no information on whether the captured helicopter's crew will be released shortly and the aircraft returned, since additional investigations are being conducted.

The communique's affirmation that the incident is regarded as important and dangerous, the reinforcements sent to the border and the reiteration that the territorial integrity will be safeguarded point to the fact that the Honduran Government is worried. The Nicaraguan Government is apparently still trying to explain to that of Honduras that its pilots were not familiar with the territorial line. During the first months of the Sandinist revolution's victory, Honduras and Nicaragua experienced serious tensions. Their ambassadors charged persecution by police and their border troops exchanged shots frequently.

Nicaraguan Charge Recalled

PA110232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government this afternoon urgently recalled its charge d'affaires in Honduras, Rodolfo Jimenez, official sources reported here today. The charge has been recalled at a time when the Honduran Government has raised charges over alleged violations of its airspace by Nicaraguan planes.

As of now, the reasons for recalling the charge for consultations are not known, but it is believed that it is related to the incidents which have been reported here today.

Meanwhile, the Honduran Government announced that it will announce at any moment the Honduran Foreign Ministry's official protest to Nicaragua.

MINISTER ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO STRIKING NURSES

PA070442 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2021 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Public Health Minister Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez today gave the striking nurses 24 hours to return to work or else he will have to take other measures, which he did not specify. As for the possibility of intervention by the security forces, Dr Andonie said he had nothing to do with the security forces.

According to reports, Dr Andonie was trying to get President Policarpo Paz Garcia to solve the problem, but indications are that his efforts have failed inasmuch as the central government has only approved a 3-million-lempira wage increase, which is equivalent to 33 percent, instead of the 9 million that the nurses are demanding.

The situation could worsen if the nurses from the social security make good on their threat to join the strike.

NICARAGUA

PAPER REPORTS 9 NOV CLASH ALONG HONDURAN BORDER

PA102341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (AFP)--Quoting an official source, the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO reported here today that an invading force of about 50 men coming from Honduras clashed with Sandinist government forces on Sunday. The clash took place near the border town of Macuelizo, about 370 km northeast of Managua. According to the same source, one Nicaraguan soldier and one militia member were killed during the clash. Some of the members of the invading group were surrounded by the Sandinist army which is now preparing to wipe them out with the help of the militias, it has been reported.

The newspaper quotes as its source Carlos Gonzalez, director of the border guards operating along the Honduran border. The invaders reportedly tried to attack the Nicaraguan Army's post at Macuelizo, but were repulsed in their first attempt.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Air Force units were conducting reconnaissance flights over the area on Sunday afternoon. A group of the attackers which was trying to get back to Honduras lost its way and was trapped. Nicaraguan Army reinforcements are expected today in the area.

The Honduran-Nicaraguan border area has been the scene of various clashes between the former Somozist guards, who have bases in Honduran territory, and Sandinist forces.

LEADERS DISCUSS MDN RALLY, BORDER INCIDENTS

PA112006 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 11 Nov 80

[News conference over a national radio and television network, by members of the National Reconstruction Government junta Arturo Cruz, Moises Hassan, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega and Rafael Cordova Rivas; and Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, Director General of State Security Lenin Cerna and Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff, at unspecified location--live]

[Excerpts] [Cordova Rivas] Heroic Nicaraguan people: The National Reconstruction Government junta is addressing you tonight to give you an accurate explanation of certain events that have taken place in Nicaragua, which we feel compelled to do.

Due to national security reasons, which will be explained fully later on, it was decided not to authorize a political rally organized by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] in the city of Nandaime on Sunday, 9 November. For the same national security reasons, we asked the country's media not to report on the Nandaime rally which had been prohibited. Although for the most part the national media was very responsive to the government's request, there was a certain amount of disregard for this government measure which was taken in accordance with the national laws.

I would now like to give the floor to the defense minister, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, and the interior minister, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, who will give you a rundown on the armed clashes on the northern border. Thank you and good night.

[Humberto Ortega] As all the Nicaraguan people know, there are reactionary sectors interested in creating problems for our people during their process of national reconstruction. We all know that one of the pillars of the national reconstruction process, promoted by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and firmly supported by the National Reconstruction Government junta, is unity of all honest, patriotic and revolutionary Nicaraguans.

The reactionary sectors abroad, supported by the most reactionary sectors of imperialism, have carried out a number of activities aimed at weakening national unity throughout this year of our revolutionary government, this year of the Sandinist process, to enable them to carry out aggressive plans against our revolution.

On Sunday, 9 November, we observed with some concern the insistance on defending a rally to be held in Nandaime by the MDN leaders. We had reports from reliable sources through the state security apparatus that on that day attempts would be made to present, particularly to the public abroad, an atmosphere of instability based on civic--allegedly civic, that is--political and military activities.

All of this is permissible because of the [word indistinct] of the climate of understanding (?created) in Nicaragua to carry out our revolutionary process of national reconstruction.

Faced with this situation, our government took steps which are now public knowledge, and precisely on that Sunday at 0515 the border post of Santa Maria was attacked by 40-50 counterrevolutionaries armed with Fal, M-16 and Garand M-1 rifles. In that attack the companero who was in charge of the border post was killed. His throat was slit with a bayonet, which shows that he had been taken prisoner and later murdered. Two members of the Sandinist People's Militia and another companero were wounded, the latter seriously.

On the side of the counterrevolutionaries, one man was reported killed. He was wearing sergeant's stripes similar to those worn by the former guardsmen and the Honduran Army. He was carrying an M-16 rifle and 4 handgrenades, which were confiscated.

When a helicopter approached them at 0715, the enemy fled in the direction of the town of Zapotal, 5 km southeast of Santa Maria on the border with Honduras. Throughout the afternoon the air force continued its pursuit of the counterrevolutionaries, but when night fell the latter managed to fall back to their camps, which are evidently in Honduran territory.

We must also explain that on 8 November, that is, the previous day, a jet--apparently a fighter plane, because its wings are arrow-shaped and it's painted dark gray--overflew the 1st Battalion of the Sandinist People's Army in Chinandega. It was flying westbound at a height of approximately 300 meters.

On the same Sunday, 9 November, at 0550 hours, while the clash at Santa Maria was taking place, a silver-colored 2-engine plane with [word indistinct] wings overflew the 1st Battalion in Chinandega. At 1600 hours it overflew Leon, and then again at 1617 headed in the opposite direction back, toward the 1st Battalion in Chinandega.

On that same day another plane, a 4-engine silver-colored plane with long, low wings overflew the city of Leon. It was flying at low speed from east to west.

These activities preceded the attack on Santa Maria and coincided with the time the alleged rally in Nandaime was scheduled to be held.

It must also be mentioned that on Friday, 7 November, at 1930 hours in Penas Blancas [words indistinct] in the northern part of the country, a group of men armed with Fal and Galil rifles and dressed in olive drab went to the home of Maria Teresa de Palma looking for companero and collaborator Gabriel Moreno [words indistinct]. The men identified themselves as former guardsmen and then withdrew in the direction they came from, toward (Ayataria) in Honduran territory, where a camp of former guardsmen was located earlier.

We detected this activity and concluded that a plan to destabilize the country was set up for that day.

Now Companero Tomas is going to refer to other [word indistinct] which reaffirm my statements.

[Borge] To understand what the government junta has said and what Humberto explained, something very important would have to be added. In our eagerness to maintain national unity, we summoned the MDN leaders, including Engineer Robelo, and talked with them. We told them in advance that armed activities were planned against our revolution and our country. We explained this to them, even violating security laws to some extent. However, for the sake of maintaining, of giving an explanation . . . [changes thought] as to why we banned the activities in Nandaime, we told them we knew armed activities were planned on the northern border.

We even mentioned the northern border. Furthermore, we told them that other counter-revolutionary plans of the same nature were afoot but that probably--we did not want to tell them certainly--this activity would most probably take place Sunday. I told Robelo: You would have a hard time explaining why you were carrying out this activity in Nandaime while our country was being attacked. We even did them the favor of telling them this. We not only banned [the rally] but gave them an explanation.

They insisted on going ahead with it. In practice, and despite our warnings, provocative activities were carried out by some MDN members, especially in Managua, here in Managua, on the afternoon of 7 November, by MDN elements. Even after our warning that our country was going to be attacked . . . . It looked like a coincidence. We cannot assert that the MDN elements knew about this. Well, they knew what we had told them. However, we do not rule out the possibility that elements infiltrated into the MDN took advantage of the situation to make their political activities coincide with the armed attack.

Anyway, on that day some MDN elements blocked traffic and caused disorders in front of the MDN headquarters. As a result, the youths of the 19 July Sandinist Youth took to the streets and some disturbances ensued, but the police arrived and managed to control the situation. That same night the MDN members burned a Sandinist flag. This triggered a reaction from the boys of the Sandinist Youth. The police had already withdrawn, believing the situation was under control.

Provocations continued after midnight Saturday. MDN groups were ready to take to the streets. They had placed a black ribbon on a Nicaraguan flag, which, according to them, was to denote mourning. In addition, they continued distributing leaflets announcing the rally in Nandaime. This was Saturday night, after it had been decided, and they had been told, that the rally could not be held.

The police arrived and warned them that the rally was illegal; that they could not distribute propaganda about it and that the very same meeting they were holding--a sort of mini-rally in front of the MDN headquarters--was a disruption of public order and a challenge to the decisions of the government junta.

In every case they responded with insults and aggressive attitudes, with incredible insults, because they even called them savage troops. Even when I talked on the phone with some of these gentlemen, they told me: The Sandinist hordes are here in an attempt to establish a parallel between savage mobs [turbas] and our companeros who were composed of Lumpen--prostitutes, thieves, people from all strata of society. [as heard] And these were young students with a very different moral quality, so there was no room for comparison. These comparisons were truly offensive.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that the long list of attacks Commander Humberto Ortega referred to coincided with military activities by the Honduran Army. To us it is absolutely incongruous and illogical for them to go around carrying out patrol activities on the border. We are just going to mention here two patrol activities the Honduran Armed Forces have carried out there: on 11/10/80 [as heard] there was a movement of Honduran troops on the border areas up to the confluence of the Torondano River; on 5/11/80 [as heard] 50 men in front of Santo Tomas del Norte, in Honduran territory--I refer to the Honduran Army--aside from other movements. [as heard]

We in Nicaragua keep seeing activities of the former national guardsmen, who calmly move about there.

Commander Ortega reports flights of planes on the northern border, of helicopters and planes flying over our territory. We suppose the Honduran Government is not violating our territory; that some of those light planes are understood to belong to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. But then how can light planes and helicopters fly from Honduran territory and how can national guardsmen mobilize and attack our borders without the Honduran Army discovering the presence of these armed, counterrevolutionary, former national guardsmen?

On the other hand, we know where they are assembled. We in Nicaragua know where they are assembled, where they have their camps. We will ask the Honduran Government through the government junta.

We will ask them how is it possible that, having troops there, which are mobilized, that they cannot detect the presence of armed, counterrevolutionary national guardsmen when we see them every day and when, with an incredible frequency, they attack our country and murder our companeros. In view of such a situation, the Honduran Government will have to give a logical, sensible explanation.

What attitude has Nicaragua adopted in regard to Honduras? (?It has assumed) an attitude of great patience, an attitude of, let us say, cordiality toward the Honduran Government.

[Humberto Ortega] We wish to report that on the same day, in connection with these incidents in Santa Maria, we sent Companero Capt Roberto Sanchez to take a newsman to the area in a helicopter. We have received the following report, one of three:

On 10 November at 0800 near (Buyuru), Honduras, a (?Huey) helicopter was captured along with the pilot, Capt Roberto Sanchez Ramirez, pilot Ernesto (Venerio) and newsman Carlos Blas (Chiyihuilli), who were captured by an Honduran Army patrol. We sent Captain Sanchez with this newsman to cover the situation that was developing in Santa Maria.

According to a peasant and a companero border guard who were in the area, they saw a helicopter traveling toward Honduras. We believe, we are sure, that the companero pilot lost his way. It is necessary to point out that at this time of year, especially in November, there is bad weather there. There was even an accident to one of the helicopters that was (?tracking) the Somozists in Sunday's operations, but luckily the companeros did not kill themselves since one of the helicopters which lost control regained it when it landed and the companeros were only slightly injured. But we thought they became lost looking for the town and went into Honduras. It is common for helicopter pilots to land in a village to reorient themselves, to find their course again, and it is possible this is what happened because it was seen landing more or less in the area indicated here.

We, our government, reported the case. Through the respective channels, our government junta informed the Honduran Government and, up to this point in the afternoon, there has been absolutely no response from the Honduran Army or Government.

[Filadelfo Martinez of the ASSOCIATED PRESS] Today Robelo announced here in Managua in a report carried by a Costa Rican radio station that he was going to file a suit against the Sandinist Youth for the attack on the MDN headquarters and that he was going to appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice the decree which prohibited the MDN's meeting in Nandaime. He also said that we have gone from one dictatorship to another. What do you have to say about this?

[Humberto Ortega] Robelo's statements are contradictory. He says that what we have here is a dictatorship, a totalitarian state, yet he is free to make accusations against the government. This is a contradiction because if we had a dictatorship, he would not be allowed to make any accusations against the government. As you can see, he is free to make all the accusations he wants. We have a judicial branch which has full autonomy to receive all the accusations submitted by any citizen. This proves that we do have democracy and freedom in our country.

[Cordova Rivas] I would like to add that in the interview with Robelo carried by television channel 6 and Peruvian television, Robelo uses terms which should be a matter of concern for all Nicaraguans. The terms are so outrageous. The fact that he says that what we have here is a dictatorship; that Fidel Castro and the Cubans are running our country; that what we have here is a Marxist-Leninist tyranny which has deprived Nicaraguans of their freedom and rights, makes it seem to me that he is using the same language that this so-called Juan Carlos used in his communique to which Commander Tomas Borge has already referred. It also reminds us of the language used by the enemies of the revolution who are asking the United States to take strong measures against the communist dictatorship in our country. What we feel is serious about all this is that by assuming a position which gradually establishes conditions through that line of reasoning, our country could become vulnerable to that type of aggression and these positions would justify it.

Therefore, it is necessary to make the people understand that those using that type of language and justifying it are not necessarily hurting FSLN or the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, but Nicaragua as a free and sovereign country.

[Carlos Guadamuz of La Voz de Nicaragua] I would like to ask two questions: As we have noticed, the Honduran Government has maintained a permissive attitude regarding the activities going on in the northern border. I would like to know what is going to happen if Honduras continues to permit, encourage and promote these counterrevolutionary activities? My next question concerns the newspaper LA PRENSA which has been manipulating statements made by members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to make it appear as if they were contradicting one another. In view of the current situation and for the benefit of the people, could you tell us what is the opinion of the government junta regarding the manipulation of news and the alleged contradictions?

[Cordoba Rivas] Regarding the first question, the Nicaraguan Government is going to try to make the Honduran Government understand that it should control the counterrevolutionary genocidal forces stationed in their country. We are going to use every diplomatic means to make clear to the Honduran Government that it is its obligation to see that our borders are not violated. We are going to try to make the Honduran Government understand the importance of this and of the need for the Honduran public forces to find a way to control those gangs from crossing the border into our territory. In relation to the second question, I can assure you that there is no division among the members of government junta. Never before has the government junta been so united, so solid and aware of its responsibility as it is now. All problems are discussed by all the members of the government junta and, as a general rule, all decisions are approved by all its members. In addition, we all assume the responsibility for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

JUNTA MEMBERS, ROBELO INTERVIEWED ON PERUVIAN TV

PA101554 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0830 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, who has been a leader of the Nicaraguan opposition since withdrawing from the government junta, said last night on a Peruvian television program that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN] is trying to impose a totalitarian regime in his country and that Nicaragua is a satellite of Cuba.

Moises Hassan, member of the junta of national reconstruction, said the Cuban revolution has influenced the Nicaraguan process because of the "generous and disinterested manner in which it came to his country's aid.

The program "Testimonio," on Lima's channel 4 television, also presented on Sunday night other interviews of Cesar Hildebrandt, its correspondent in Nicaragua, with Nicaraguan Government junta members Daniel Ortega, Arturo Cruz and Sergio Ramirez.

Robelo, a former member of the junta, made serious charges against the FSLN National Directorate, describing its nine members as "Marxist-Leninists, that is, communists by conviction, who use the garb of Sandinists as a cover because they are aware that there is an antidictatorial and anticommunist feeling in Nicaragua."

"I have personally experienced all these things and that is why I make this charge so emphatically," said Robelo, who withdrew from the government junta in April along with Violeta de Chamorro.

"We have emerged from one dictatorship and entered another," said Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, a party that describes itself as social democratic. The party has become the junta's most insistent opponent.

Robelo said that Nicaragua is not governed by the junta but by the FSLN National Directorate, whose nine members consult with Fidel Castro. "There is a clear leader: Fidel Castro," Robelo said.

The politician said decisions reached by the junta were subsequently submitted for consultation and returned totally modified "in accordance with the Cuban line."

Robelo cited the Nicaraguan UN vote on the Afghanistan issue as an example. "The junta decided to condemn the invasion, but its decision was subject to consultations and it was changed to an abstention," he said. "Another case is the Costa Rican candidacy. Cuba manipulated Grenada, then Guyana, and then Nicaragua appears playing the same satellite role," he added. "Nicaragua has become a satellite of a satellite of the Soviet Union, that is, Cuba," he charged.

Robelo said the FSLN has taken possession of the arms of the revolution by force "when these arms belong to all the people who fought against Somoza." "It cannot be said that the FSLN is the revolution; this is a great mistake. The people are the ones who risked their lives," he added.

In commenting on the prohibition on the demonstration his party was to have staged last week in Nandaime, Robelo said the FSLN is afraid of these demonstrations of democratic force. "They are willing to prevent us from going to Nandaime with the brute force of the weapons and their power," he said. "Those who have the weapons are Marxist-Leninists and they want to impose a totalitarian regime here," he remarked.

Robelo added that the nine FSLN commanders are the ones who rule the country and who have forced the junta to remain in power until 1985, when elections will be held in Nicaragua. However, Robelo said he has heard that the Sandinist commanders commented that these elections will be held between the FSLN and "its aligned allies."

"This country will never be rebuilt with the FSLN dictatorship which we have in Nicaragua, and for this reason we will have unprecedented economic crises," he warned. Robelo said the only path is the people's pressure and the hope that here are "honest men" in the FSLN government.

Moises Hassan acknowledged Cuba's influence on the Nicaraguan revolution. "It is obvious that we have been influenced by various revolutionary and not-so-revolutionary processes in Latin America and in other parts of the world," he said. "The Cuban revolution has influenced us with its teachings, mistakes and successes in order to correct some and to expand the others," he added.

Hassan stressed: "We will not deny that another way in which the Cuban revolution has influenced our process has been through the generosity and unselfish aid it has showered on us in its effort to help us. It is only in this sense that we admit the influence of the Cuban revolution," Hassan said.

According to the government junta member, the Nicaraguan revolution will not make one of the Cuban revolution's mistakes--that of not stimulating its technicians enough.

As to the revolution's ideology, Sergio Ramirez said the Nicaraguan process has a clear ideological orientation: a Sandinist orientation based on a social pole with popular roots and another pole aimed at recovery of national sovereignty. "It is an ideology nourished by other ideologies and by the interpretation of history of thinkers like Marx," Ramirez explained.

Hassan, for his part, added that it is "perfectly logical" to use Marxism as a "work tool, alongside any other ideological contribution that serves the interests of the revolution."

Ramirez commented that "we do not fear the word socialism, if that is a concept that we can oppose to the ideology that existed under Somoza."

Regarding restrictions on press freedom, Ortega said he thinks these limitations exist everywhere in the world. In the specific case of LA PRENSA, Ortega said the revolution has the will to let this newspaper exist.

Ramirez said limitations on press freedom are related to the country's situation. "We are proud of the press freedom our revolution can offer, even to its enemies, who have and will have a voice here."

Arturo Cruz denied that Robelo's and Mrs Chamorro's withdrawal from the junta has meant a hardening of the revolution's radical line, and cited as evidence the fact that he, a member of the Conservative Party, is part of the junta. "All of us are aware that there was social injustice in the country and that this must be rectified, and all of us share the idea that we must close ranks behind the fatherland to accomplish the profound transformations required," he said.

Hassan noted that he cannot think of any winner but the FSLN in the 1985 elections. "I completely rule out a victory by Robelo in 1985 because it would be absolutely preposterous for the people to elect to return to the past," he said.

To explain the rejoicing in Nicaragua at the news of Somoza's death, Ortega said that "justice was done to a criminal, a beast, an animal, who had no objection to dismembering our country." "We had nothing to do with his death except to the extent that we felt solidarity with the commando group that carried out the execution," he added.

Ramirez denied that Nicaragua is helping the Salvadoran guerrillas. "Our responsibility is to strengthen and consolidate our process. We would in no way risk this by actions abroad," he said.

Regarding charges that a society akin to Cuba's is being established in Nicaragua--with plans to establish a Sandinist party, a single workers federation and the defense committees--Hassan noted that "the goals of our revolution are being achieved through the people's will." "If we reached that system and the system bore any similiarity with what they have in Cuba, it would be because of the people's will," he stressed.

WORKERS FEDERATION ISSUES CALL FOR LABOR UNITY

PA051746 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] has issued a formal call to all the labor organizations in the country seeking the integration of the Nicaraguan workers into a single labor federation that will struggle for their social, economic and educational improvement in a legitimate way and without any deceit. According to CST Secretary General Ivan Garcia, the mass organizations are responding to this call. Regarding this, there will be general meetings today at the Union of Managua Drivers, and the labor union at the plywood company and tomorrow at the Carnic [a slaughter house in Managua] Labor Union. At the same time, the CST secretariat for organization has appointed a committee to visit all those labor unions which are interested in joining the great unitary movement of the Nicaraguan workers.

We will now listen to CST Secretary General Ivan Garcia who will comment on this matter:

[Begin recording] The CST recently issued a call to the Nicaraguan working class aimed at focusing the attention of the workers on the main problems of the revolution which must be faced by the Nicaraguan working class. We made this call to get the other labor unions in the country involved in this responsible and calm discussion so that the Nicaraguan labor movement will unite its efforts and sacrifices in order to move forward in our great crusade which is the battle to rebuild the country and pull it out of the ruins of the Somozist past.

Regarding the CST, we are now thoroughly discussing this call with our affiliates. In giving you certain examples, I can say that the CST call was discussed with the workers of the Filamatillo cotton processing company at noon today. The workers of the Managua reconstruction junta also discussed it with us at 1600 this afternoon. We have scheduled meetings to discuss this issue with the unions which are members of the CST at the national level. [end recording]

CASTRO SPEAKS TO COOPERATIVES MEETING

FL071508 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech by President Fidel Castro and exchanges with delegates at the peasant cooperatives meeting held at Havana's Economic Management Institute of Higher Education on 5 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: I cannot say anything more interesting than what you yourselves have voiced here. I do want to say that in general at the present time we nold high hopes, feel very satisfied and very optimistic in connection with the progress of this cooperative movement. I believe that the country will receive benefits which, without the least exaggeration, could be termed extraordinary.

I have been pondering a lot, I have reflected on the results that can be observed already in some cooperatives. [words indistinct] On Red Sunday [words indistinct] we visited some vanguard locations, some enterprises such as the 19 April which, doubtlessly, is a vanguard enterprise and marches toward great successes in agriculture, above all in the agriculture of vegetables, horticulture. We also visited a state enterprise with a little over 100 caballerias of sugarcane which has reported yields for this harvest of about 110,000 arrobas per caballeria.

We also visited low-lying areas with protected plantations--canteros--which we believe is the only way to plant some types of land if we do not want to lose the sugarcane. We visited two cooperatives in Matanzas, the Arturo Suarez and the Augusto Olivares. What I saw in those two cooperatives drew my attention. First, I found a magnificent human atmosphere, an extraordinary quality in the peasants who were incorporated into cooperatives there, a great enthusiasm, a great optimism, a great commitment to production, a great commitment to the revolution.

I was able to observe very interesting things. For example, with respect to the administration there was a minimum of bureaucracy, which means no bureaucracy at all. I only saw personnel strictly essential to maintain records and the accounting. At the Arturo Suarez cooperatives there were two or three. It is a big cooperative with many members. At the Augusto Olivares there was only one comrade who takes care of all the records. When she has too much work, she is helped by a sister-in-law and others. Just in this we see a great success in being able to make the production centers operate with the smallest possible number of personnel in administrative tasks. I would like to pose another question. You have 35 caballerias there... [interrupted]

[Unidentified delegate] Thirty-one caballerias.

[Castro] Thirty-one; seven of coffee. You say you have three cooperatives, coffee cooperatives, right?

[Delegate] Just one. We have contracted 31 caballerias.

[Castro] I mean in the municipality, in the municipality.

[Delegate] Ah, there are three coffee cooperatives.

[Jose Ramirez Cruz, President of the National Association of Small Farmers--ANAP] Is that in the municipality or in the province?

[Delegate] I believe it is in the province.

[Ramirez] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] This interests me because I would like to know the possibilities the cooperative movement could have on the mountains. This is not the same thing as it is in the plains. There everything is easier because of the communications, mechanization. But, I ask myself, what would be the possibilities, the future of the cooperatives on the mountains? I am not talking about the plains.

[Ramirez] It would be good if he himself would tell us what future he sees based on his experience, because with Fidel... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] What are the advantages he has seen in the cooperatives?

[Delegate] We have seen advantages in many areas of the cooperatives. We see one area which is a greater organization of the peasants, a greater degree of brotherhood. We unite to work together with a single goal, a single idea, which is what is needed to lead a group of peasants. It is not the same thing that a group of peasants with four at least in the Escambray...or a group in one place with four plants, another with 1,000. One is not going to plant this year, another is going to plant a little. It is not the same thing as with our group. When we decide to plant a caballeria, we really plant a caballeria. We get together and a caballeria is planted. It is done by the entire group.

[Castro] You also look for the best land, don't you?

[Delegate] We look for the best land.

[Castro] Despite the physical difficulties, despite it not being easy to mechanize there, do you see any advantages?

[Delegate] We see great advantages. We have to convince the other peasants who do not understand the cooperative system, but I believe that in a very short time they will be convinced, because we will make them understand with the organization, production and advantages we have.

[Castro] What else do you produce there besides tobacco.

[Delegate] We produce coffee and after the coffee cattle, which is very productive in the Escambray.

[Castro] You have cattle there?

[Delegate] We are beginning to organize this.

[Castro] You are organizing it. You also produce tubers, don't you?

[Delegate] Tubers are very expensive to produce.

[Castro] You produce for your own consumption, is that correct?

[Delegate] It is very expensive for high consumption.

[Castro] Not high consumption, self-consumption. What did you say?

[Delegate] Self-consumption.

[Castro] Probably you have a high consumption there. [laughter in the audience]

[Ramirez] They have both.

[Delegate] It is not profitable there, because... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] Of course. It is not a profitable cultivation. What resources do you have there?

[Delegate] We have the resources provided by the enterprise... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] How many horses?

[Ramirez] Please explain, explain.

[Delegate] The enterprise [words indistinct] give us the fertilizer, tools, those resources.

[Castro] I was able to observe in these two cooperatives, which I believe is more or less the norm, the characteristics in the cooperatives that have been created: a great concern for saving; an efficient way of operating the equipment trying to make the best use of it; the best use of the resources such as fertilizers, herbicides and other resources; great care and maintenance of the equipment. We were able to observe a great concern in expanding the areas of cultivation, to use the soil in a correct manner.

I was able to see firsthand places where areas had been recovered. In many places the planting is very close to the road. I was able to observe places where there are two fields separated by a rock fence, a double rock fence. The idea of...that is rock fences which have footpaths on each side. The path has been built over the rocks and the soil has been used. In other words, we can still recover a lot of land with an adequate use of the fields. [words indistinct] In reality if we continue doing this well, the cooperatives will render an extraordinary service to the country.

I was greatly encouraged, I was greatly stimulated by these first results. I believe it is going to be of great help to the cooperative movement and to the spirit of incorporation into the independent peasants' cooperatives.

[Delegate] When the cooperative was organized, we attained 16 caballerias of sugarcane.

[Castro] Was that with the same amount of land?

[Delegate] With the same land.

[Castro] Of the 31 partners?

[Delegate] That is the 31 partners.

[Castro] Your cooperative has already grown.

[Delegate] Yes, we united with... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] You are talking about the first ones, right?

[Delegate] Of the first so that you may see... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] You went from seven to what?

[Delegate] From nine caballerias of sugarcane we each had, we went to 16.

[Castro] Sixteen. You have almost doubled the area.

[Delegate] We doubled it. During this same year we had ground--the previous year we prepared statistics to compare there, to prepare the cooperative's history, how it had been organized to demonstrate this--we had ground 72,000 individually, and for that harvest we ground 100,237. That was the... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] How many caballerias?

[Delegate] As you know, there are always some caballerias in the process of being planted. We grind 12.3.

[Castro] With 100,200?

[Delegate] That is 100,200. We ground 1.2 million. I do not have the figures.

[Castro] How much did you say you had at the beginning?

[Delegate] At the beginning we had 72,000 per caballeria.

[Castro] You increased almost 30,000. What did you do to the sugarcane?

[Delegate] Commander, the problem with the cane is that when these lands become part of cooperatives and work is under a cooperative system, then the use of the manpower is the same. It is not the same thing to work in a state area--I do not say that the work is not well done--but where there are 200 caballerias with 12 or 16 in which everybody is interested--in addition, in the consciousness, when it becomes a cooperative, gradually changes. There is better work. Fertilization, which is fundamental with the cane--with a poor fertilization there is no cane. With poor weeding there is no cane. With poor cultivation there is no cane.

[Castro] What type of cultivation do you do there? Do you use oxen to do it?

[Delegate] At the beginning, in the first year we were given two tractors.

[Castro] Is your land flat?

[Delegate] Mine is fairly flat. It is fairly flat, semimechanized with gathering centers. Even though total mechanization cannot be done, quite a bit is used. We cultivate with plows and tractors. In some cases we use oxen.

[Castro] Do you do any burning?

[Delegate] We burn everything. At the mill we burn all the cane.

[Castro] You do almost everything with equipment.

[Another delegate] Yes, almost everything. Almost all the work is done with machines. For tomatos, we do not mechanize very much because it was this year that we received the herbicide.

[Castro] dave you heard about the experiment we are conducting here in Havana with the direct planting of tomato?

[Delegate] Yes, I have heard about it. I had the opportunity to chat with the director of the Mambi [not further identified]. I believe they are going to plant four caballerias.

[Castro] In Ciego. Did we send equipment there? I don't believe we did send any to Ciego. Several varieties of seed were sent. Yes, a planting machine was sent to Ciego.

[Delegate] Yes, I chatted with the director.

[Castro] You have to keep track of that experience. Do you know how many plants it has in a hectare? More than 100,000 with the machine. That is up from 28,000 per hectare they used to plant. From what I can see, they have given a conservative figure because they are planning to make 10,000 quintals. The tomato was planted 1 month ago and there is no sign of weed. It is very strong and is already bearing fruit and, of course, continues to grow stronger. It is the (Nova-2). They consider that one to be the variety with the best yield. It is good for salad and for the industry. I would recommend you to go by the 19 April [farm] before going back home. Try to get a little tomato of the Type (Nova-2), a little bit of seed so that you may try it in at least 10 cordeles [each cordel is 414.2 square meters] at your place. You will note the difference in yield. You should establish and maintain contact with the farm where the experiment is going on in Ciego de Avila. Can you imagine the advantages of that type of technology for a province like Havana which plants hundreds and hundreds of caballerias of tomatoes and vegetables? We have high hopes with that machine, with the machine and the technology being used, the herbicide.

[Another delegate] Another problem we have in our cooperative is that the peasants' homes are scattered. I told you that many have moved. The peasants are scattered inside the state land. A great number of peasants sold out. Many sold when there was a policy of buying farms for retirement and for cash. There are some farms which would be convenient for the enterprise to buy. In those places the manpower is gone. There are farms that do not have manpower to operate.

[Castro] Do you want to buy farms?

[Delegate] What we want is to make our areas closer together. We could possibly trade areas with the enterprise where it would be accessible for the manpower and where it would be better for us. Our cooperative is scattered in various areas. We only have 18.4 that are together; the rest is divided into scattered lots inside the state land. We could gradually trade.

[Ramirez] What is scattered is the housing, right?

[Delegate] Housing and land.

[Ramirez] The land too?

[Delegate] The land too.

[Ramirez] Then you have cooperative lots inside enterprise land.

[Delegate] We could gradually exchange the lands with the state. We only want even exchange. We give them 10 caballerias and get 10 in return. The growth of our cooperative has been based on convincing the peasants. We have no state land or purchased farms. What we have has been contributed by the peasants.

[Castro] The news received today on the yields being obtained in the cooperatives are encouraging, both in tubers and vegetables. The yields being obtained in tobacco, the growth in the yield of coffee--from 20 quintals to 70 quintals. That amounts to almost triplicating production, and demonstrates the possibilities of what the new types of planting and care of the coffee plantations can offer. It notably increases coffee production.

Thus, the possibilities have been demonstrated in all types of cultivation. I believe that the efforts of all these vanguard cooperatives is very important and should be noted by the media and, above all, by the magazine ANAP. With respect to the cooperatives we have also heard very interesting news.

As Pepe's [Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of ANAP] report pointed out, the incorporation of women into agricultural activities is very important. The strong participation of women in the cooperatives [is very important]. I believe that is very important news for the country. [applause] Another encouraging fact--I have asked about it and observed it--is the incorporation of young people into agriculture, youths and technicians. We have seen it in some of those cooperatives. They have returned from the military service where they served 3 or 5 years and trained as mechanics or welders. At Augusto Olivares [cooperative] we observed equipment built at the cooperative itself.

That was equipment adequate for the type of work they have to do there. I found that very interesting. They were building shops. They had already built the roof for the maintenance shop, a shop which could be used for the production of certain tools. It was interesting to observe a secondary-level teacher no less than a professor of mathematics who has requested joining the cooperative. She does the accounting there.

I must confess that sometimes we worry about what is going to happen in the future because everybody is attending school at the secondary level, or at the preuniversity level, or attending the technological institute. One asks who will do agriculture in the future? Well, the youth are returning to the countryside. These cooperatives are demonstrating their attraction for the new generations. They are joining countryside activities as technicians. This is of great value.

[Delegate] We have a problem here. For instance, [words indistinct] women. What did we do? Well, the women, it was the same thing, we both worked in the tobacco harvest and then we ran out of work. Over there, [words indistinct] 40 women. We need more than 100 or 200 women as (?volunteers) because all we do is [word indistinct] tobacco. We have started to thread the leaves together instead of tying then up in bunches. We used to tie them up and when we collected them, they came apart. The tobacco lost quality. But now, for the guava harvest, the guava and coffee next year--we are already picking coffee, this year the coffee caballeria yields approximatedly 20 quintals--well, next year, the cooperative needs 60 or 70 women. We coordinated with the party and other organizations, so the cooperative set up a guava peeling operation. Then in the guava season--this year, for example, we had few guavas--we expect to have 70 women working in the operation. Next year, we need over a 100 for September and August and part of October. But we have also been analyzing how to peel oranges from all over the municipality in that one place. Then we will have a permanent source of work there.

[Another delegate] Well, comrades, fellow delegates and guests: First of all, we want to express greetings in the name of the peasants of Pinar del Rio to this first meeting of agriculture-livestock prodiction cooperatives. We also want to voice the pledge of the Pinar peasants to break all traditional tobacco production records in this 1980-81 harvest and make it the biggest one in history both in quantity and quality. [applause] We believe that there can be no cooperative that can advance, develop and obtain positive results unless it [words indistinct] work, well-attended assemblies, well-attended meetings of the leaders, good leadership, in other words, all the mechanisms that make up the internal life and undoubtedly make up the backbone of the agriculture-livestock production cooperative. Along with our own experience, which has afforded our cooperative great results, we must mention socialist emulation. Our cooperative from the start began to seek proposals with a view to introducing socialist emulation to our peasants and make it take root among the peasants. We refer to individual emulation, which is where we can really have good production results, and this have given us very good results. We practice emulation at the brigade, cooperative, and department level, and we also have regular emulation in our organization at the municipal and provincial levels.

[Castro] I sincerely believe, comrades, Comrade Pepe, comrades of the ANAP, that we can feel very satisfied and very optimistic with what we have seen, with the reports we have been receiving about the cooperatives, and, above all, with what we have heard here at this first national meeting of cooperative members. The cooperatives movement practically did not exist a few years ago. The movement already exists with 14,000 caballerias or slightly more than 14,000 and with about 26,000 cooperative members.

The movement did not exist a few years ago and now it is a reality of growing prestige and growing participation in the economy with magnificent results for the members of these cooperatives in the social, economic, political and revolutionary fields. I have no doubt that in the course of a few more years the cooperative movement will be a tremendous force, and the day will come when it will have 50,000 caballerias and then 100,000 caballerias, and 50,000 members and then 100,000 members until the time when all our independent peasants will have joined the cooperatives movement on an absolutely voluntary basis--I am certain that they will do it. [applause]

The cooperative movement must be encouraged; we must give it all kinds of benefits. Each time a measure is taken, whether it concerns bank interest or other measures that the Council of Ministers or the party have discussed, we have strived to have the cooperatives benefit so as to help and encourage the movement. I believe that we must find a solution to this problem of materials. There are certain solutions in sight. It is not only a case of repair materials, it is a question of construction, investments, new housing, in order to start solving the problem of prices. Oh yes, I believe another measure was the peasant market, which made it possible to give priority to the cooperatives. In addition, as concerns social security, we must find a definitive solution. I understand that work is being done on a social security bill. I also believe that these social security laws should fundamentally concentrate on the cooperatives so that, basically, they become one more benefit, one more advantage for the cooperatives, apart from the fact, of course, that the state will never neglect any peasant even if he is an independent farmer and it will always take this situation into account. I feel that bassically advantages should concentrate on anything that gives impetus to the cooperatives, not only because this is most advantageous for the peasants--you have demonstrated this--but also because it is most advantageous for our country. Fortunately in this movement, this magnificent effort, the interests of the peasants coincide 100 percent with the interests of the country. On this basis, the party, the state, the revolution will give it its greatest support. Thank you, comrades. [applause]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL072329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The Ministry of Education and the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have signed a bilateral cooperation agreement for the next 5 years. The document was signed byJose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education of Cuba, and Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the state committee.

The agreement provides for the exchange of ideas and materials for the education of the young generation who will join the ranks of the working class as mid-level technicians or skilled workers.

Following the signature of the agreement, Fernandez spoke of the fruitful cooperation between the two organizations in the past years. This cooperation has helped Cuba greatly in its study plans, programs, textbooks and training of personnel and has included the assistance of Soviet experts working in our country. For his part, Bulgakov said that since the first agreement, the USSR has made everything possible to fulfill its commitments and that the present agreement will help to continue, expand and intensify these relations.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH SYRIAN MINISTER OPEN

FL071836 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Official talks between Cuba and Syria opened this morning at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana for the purpose of signing a cultural and educational cooperation agreement. Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party politburo and minister of culture, and Syrian Education Minister Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad head the delegations of their respective countries at this first working session.

Talks With Education Minister

FL101758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education, has received Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, minister of education of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is in Cuba at the head of a delegation from his country. Vecino Alegret explained to Ahmad how the minister was created in July 1976 following the First Party Congress in which everything concerning that level of education and the creation of a new school network were analyzed. The Syrian education minister in turn explained the history of higher education in Syria and the great progress observed in that field following the Ba'th Party's assumption of power in 1963.

Visit to Polytechnical Institute

FL112245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, minister of education of the Syrian Arab Republic, has visited the Jose Antonio Echevarria Polytechnical Institute in Havana. Najib and the delegation he heads were received by the institute's director, Rodolfo Alarcon, and by Mario Ochoa and Tomas Delgado, deputy director for international relations and dean of foreign scholarship students, respectively.

Oscar Garcia, vice minister of higher education, accompanied the Syrian visitors who were briefed on the work of the institute. They also toured the hydraulics research center and the chemical feed process school of the Jose Antonio Echeverria Polytechnical Institute.

CASTRO RECEIVES MALAGASY CULTURE MINISTER

FL081524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Independence and minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Minister Gisele Rabesahala was the bearer of greetings for Fidel from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture; Antonio Nunez Jimemez, vice minister of culture, and Lupe Veliz, director of international relations of the Ministry of Culture, attended the meeting. Matters of interest to the two countries in the areas of bilateral relations, culture and others were discussed at the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of warm friendship. The Malagasy minister has left for her country.

CASTRO MEETS WITH FRELIMO'S MONTEIRO

FL101110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Oscar Monteiro, organization secretary for the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] Central Committee and minister of state for the presidency of Mozambique. Monteiro conveyed greetings from the Mozambique President, Samora Machel.

The talks between Monteiro and Fidel were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. They discussed matters of interest to both parties and governments. (Jorge Graca), national director for state organs at the Mozambique Ministry of State [for the presidency], participated in the talks. Cuban party and state officials were also present.

BARBADOS

BARBADOS, GRENADA REPORTEDLY ABOUT TO BREAK TIES

PA092245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Georgetown, 9 Nov (AFP)--Relations between the Caribbean nations of Barbados and Grenada have deteriorated to such a point in the last 24 hours that they are on the brink of rupture, diplomatic observers reported here today.

A CACM secretariat source reported that the Barbadian Government--led by the prime minister and labor leader, Tom Adams--"has suspended all facilities normally given Grenadian officials."

Last week, Adams requested that general elections be held in Grenada which is being ruled by an openly pro-Cuban government.

Maurice Bishop, Grenada's prime minister, replied by accusing the Barbadian Government of provocation, hostility and interference in Grenada's domestic affairs.

Grenada is an island of 110,000 inhabitants in the strategic Caribbean region, currently being ruled by Maurice Bishop who on 13 March 1979 toppled the previous regime.

Barbados is a neighboring island of 300,000 inhabitants, led by the Labor Party which won the majority of National Assembly seats during the September 1976 election.

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS CALLS FOR GRENADA ELECTIONS

FL101650 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Tom Adams last Tuesday night emphatically called for general elections in Grenada, where the government of Maurice Bishop took over power by a coup in March last year.

Mr Adams made his call in a radio interview, while reacting to the Republican victory in the American presidential elections.

"It is time that the Government of Grenada understood that the spirit of CARICOM (Caribbean Community) is in the direction of elections...." said Mr Adams, declaring: "No doubt I am going to be quoted, and I do not care."

Mr Adams said that a government needed to be established in office in Grenada that has demonstrated its popularity "other than its use of the M-1 rifle and the Molotov cocktail.

"And if Grenada finds that in these perilous times, its support is eroded among those who would put a case for it and I do not know of any Caribbean territory whose leaders would not put a case for an elected Maurice Bishop government--that it is burning only on the back burners," said Mr Adams. [as published]

Mr Adams said that the Bishop administration is not taking advantage of the potential goodwill of the Caribbean.

"If Bishop cannot understand that he will put himself in the old cellar of vagaboncy [as published] that Eric Gairy (deposed Grenada prime minister) occupied if he continues to promote a government about which there is any possibility of saying that it is repressive, then Bishop does not deserve the support...." Mr Adams added.

"Let him hold elections. Let him legitimise himself. Let him put CARICOM in the same position as the European Community where no government that takes power by military force can remain a member.

"Let him deal with those problems and all of us will be delighted."

ADAMS COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

FL101550 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados' prime minister, Mr Tom Adams, said that this country's relations with the United States should, in his opinion, hardly be affected if at all.

He was commenting after Republican Ronald Reagan last Tuesday night won the presidency of the United States in a landslide victory over incumbent Jimmy Carter.

"I very sincerely hope that the theme of less government will not extend to particular problems of support to international lending agencies," the prime minister said.

He added, "In the last few months we have had many difficulties with the American Government. The State Department said that the difficulties are with Congress. Congress does not accept that the State Department assessment is correct."

The prime minister said that with aid levels for the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and other institutions that there was support for developmental programs in the Third World, particularly in the western hemisphere.

He said that as far as he was concerned, things could hardly be worse under a Republican regime than under a democratic regime.

"What is necessary," Mr Adams said, "is for the foreign policy advisers who in 1981 will take over responsibility for counselling the White House and the State Department, to recognize that foreign aid could never be a contributor to inflation at home, to recognize that foreign aid will always be valuable in cementing the links that the English-speaking islands of the eastern Caribbean and the CARICOM generally have with the United States."

The prime minister hoped that the promise of a more positive and a more nationalist foreign policy that Mr Reagan made on a number of occasions during the campaign will be translated not into military exercises but into positive support for countries which share the same democratic ideals as the United States.

PRIME MINISTER EXPLAINS REJECTION OF U.S. MILITARY AID

FL101600 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados has rejected US $5 million in military assistance from the United States, suggesting instead that the money could be used to improve housing here.

Prime Minister Tom Adams said in a radio interview on Tuesday night that the offer of military credits came from the defeated Carter administration.

"Instead of offering Barbados something for which it never asked...they can offer that US $5 million for the building of houses...for helping those who live in Cats' Castle (Bridgetown) and who live in depressed urban districts of St Michael a chance to live in a comfortable bungalow with water and a lavatory..." said Mr Adams.

He was reacting to the overwhelming victory of Republican Ronald Reagan in the U.S. presidential elections last Tuesday.

Mr Adams said: "When I heard President Carter announce US $5 million in military credits to Barbados, I asked why he didn't give it for road building and house building for the people in Barbados.

"I don't want US $5 million in guns. I have refused it. I have already turned it down...."

Mr Adams said that the United States must understand that the Caribbean's needs was for total development.

He also cautioned against any cutbacks in American foreign aid to programs, declaring that the Reagan administration's first duty was to convince American commentators that foreign aid does not affect inflation in the U.S. or weaken the American economy.

"....most American foreign aid is tied to development in America. If the Americans lend money, only they will have an opportunity of being beneficiary privately or publicly, of that money after they've spent it," said Mr Adams.

"They need to understand that the creation of a standard of living in the eastern Caribbean equivalent to that in the U.S. is the most potent weapon they can have in keeping the east Caribbean in their camp," Mr Adams added.

Mr Adams derided suggestions that the United States was weaker militarily against the Soviet Union.... "All the talk of military superiority and inferiority is a lot of hogwash...."

He said that the Soviet Union continues to be surrounded by its enemies, but nevertheless he said Mr Reagan would be a "lunatic" if he permitted America to fall behind the Soviet in military development.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORT POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES

FL111300 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] National Palace sources said yesterday that President Antonio Guzman might make important changes in his cabinet. The sources said that Eng Fernando Periche Vidal could be named executive director of the State Sugar Council to replace attorney Secundino Gil Morales. The current secretary of state for education, Eng Pedro Porello Reynosa, might be named to head the Dominican Electricity Corporation. The sources providing the information said that Gil Morales might be named secretary [words indistinct]. Dr Julio Ibarra Rios, who is now attorney general for the national district, might be named secretary of state for education.

JAMAICA

SEAGA CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

FL101530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga yesterday sent a message of congratulations to the president-elect of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan, on his election victory, and said that he looked forward to the continued close and friendly relations between Jamaica and the U.S.A.

The message reads: "It gives me great pleasure to learn of your election victory. Please accept on behalf of my government, the people of Jamaica and myself, congratulations and best wishes.

"We look forward to the continued close and friendly relations between our two countries."